THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9704. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17. 1783.

CALEDONIAN HUNT.

AT Kelso the 26th of October, the following Members were elected for the enſuing year:

Lord Gray, Preſes.
Sir William Erſkine, Treaſurer.
Sir William Forbes of Craigivar, Colonel Thomas Dundas, Alex. Renton, Eſq; } Counſellors.

The Hunt to meet at FORTUNE's upon Tueſday the 9th day of December, at 4 o'clock.

The DUKE OF BUCCLEUGH in the Chair.

WILLIAM HAGART, Sec.

PRACTICE OF THE LAW,

BY

WALTER ROSS, WRITER TO THE SIGNET.

THIS branch of Education is propoſed to be completed in two years.

The firſt courſe of Lectures, upon the ſubject of PERSONAL RIGHTS, was delivered laſt Winter.

The ſubject for the preſent ſeaſon is that of the HEREDITABLE RIGHTS of SCOTLAND.

The PRACTICE of the COURTS is to employ the Summer Seſſions.

The claſs opens upon Tueſday the 14th curt. at one o'clock afternoon.

WINTER VESTS, &c.

WILLIAM TURNBULL, at the GOLDEN BALL, oppoſite the Croſs, Edinburgh, reſpectfully informs his Cuſtomers and the Public, that he has got to hand a complete aſſortment of all the NEW ARTICLES in the Mercery Line for the ſeaſon, particularly

Cut and uncut, plain, ſtriped, and figured ſilk ſhag velvets, for veſts.
Huſſar and long piled hair ſhags.
Striped Bath flannels and linſeys.
Printed velverets and quiltings.
3-4th Yard-wide ſuperfine flannel, for ſhawls.
Nole dimes dyed blue flannel.
Black ſattins, florentines, velvets, velveteens, &c. for breeches.
Silk, worſted, and leather gloves.
All the faſhionable winter colours of the very beſt ſuperfine cloths.
Yorkſhire plains, hunters, tweeled kerſeys, freezes, and ſtriped duffils.
Bath coatings, remarkably light and warm.
Patent ſilk and worſted hoſe.
Aberdeen knitted ditto.
Hats of a new cock.
Riding hats and elaſtic bands.

The advertiſer aſſures thoſe who ſhall intruſt him with their orders, of being ſupplied with goods of the very beſt quality, and on as low terms as at any ſhop in town.

PATENT PISTOLS, SPURS, and SNUFFERS.

PETER FORRESTER, and COMPANY muſt reſpectfully beg leave to acquaint their friends and cuſtomers, That one of the partners has juſt returned from London, Birmingham, Sheffield, &c. where he has been for a conſiderable time, and has beſtowed the utmoſt care and attention in chuſing out and purchaſing from the beſt makers, at the loweſt ready money prices, a Very Large, Complete, and Elegant Aſſortment of Jewellery and Hardware, the particulars whereof being too numerous for an advertiſement, they can only mention the following, which they can with great juſtneſs and propriety recommend as articles of the very beſt qualities, and far cheaper than goods of the kind have ever been ſold in this country.

Tea Kitchens and Coffee Pots, plain, brown, and with plated mounting.
Hard Tea Kitchens, Coffee Pots, Tea Pots, &c.
Plated Table, Chamber, and Bracket Candleſticks.
Japanned Tea Trays, Bread Baſkets, Waiters, &c.
Japanned and Inlaid Tea and Coffee Pots.
Some very capital double-barreled Guns.
A great variety of ſingle-barreled ditto.
Ditto of Swords, Hangers, &c. with belts and hooks, all kinds.
Ditto of Single and double-barreled Piſtols.
A complete aſſortment of the moſt elegant patterns of Silver Shoe-Buckles.
Ditto of Sett Shoe, Knee, and Stock Buckles, plain, and with gold edgings.
A large and moſt elegant aſſortment of faſhionable Plated Buckles, conſiſting of many hundred dozens, all different patterns.
Gold Watches, plain, engraved and enameled, capped and jeweled, horizontal and with ſeconds.
Silver, Gilt, Tortoiſe-ſhell, and Shagreen ditto, with a vaſt variety of Gold, Steel, Gilt, Leather, and Silk Chains; as alſo of Gold and Gilt Seals, Hooks, Keys, Trinkets, &c.
Table and Deſert Knives and Forks, Carvers and Tea-knives; with ſilver-plated, green and white Ivory, Ebony, Horn, Cocoa, Barr-wood, Hartſhorn, and Bone Handles; a large aſſortment, from 5 s. to 5 guineas per dozen.
Caſes for Knives, Forks, and Spoons, of Mahogany, Paper, Shagreen, &c.
Umbrellas of all kinds, from 9 s. 6 d. to 35 s. each.
Pocket and Memorandum-books of all kinds for Ladies and Gentlemen, with Morocco, Silk, Tambour, and other Covers.
A complete aſſortment of Ring and Breaſtpins of the different ſizes and patterns that are juſt now univerſally wore in London, with and without hair-pieces, paintings, &c.

They beg leave alſo to recommend the new-invented Patent Piſtols, Snuffers, and Spurs, that are ſo univerſally approved of as the moſt uſeful and curious that have ever appeared.

The higheſt prices are given for Gold and Silver Lace, &c. Silver Plate, and all kinds of Jewellery Work made and repaired.

To be LET and entered to immediately,

A Genteel Furniſhed Lodging in the Writer's

Court, conſiſting of a large dining-room, parlour, two bed-rooms, and kitchen and other conveniencies.

The Writer's Court is of very eaſy acceſs, and the houſe commands a view of the New Town and Forth.

For further particulars enquire at William Turnbull woolen-draper, oppoſite the Croſs, Edinburgh.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *Nov.* 11.

War-Office, Nov. 11. 1783.

SEVENTEENTH regiment of Dragoons, Cornet John Black, is appointed to be Lieutenant, vice John St Clair. James St Clair, Gent. to be Cornet, vice John Black.

17th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant George Dunlop, from the 74th regiment, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice George Cuppaidge.

60th Regiment of foot, 4th battalion, Captain Ludovick Colquhoun, from 74th regiment, to be Major, vice Timothy Newmarſh.

70th Regiment of foot, Enſign Hamlet Obins, to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Frederick Phillips. John Dunbar, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Hamlet Obins.

74th Regiment of foot, Captain Archibald Campbell, ſen. to be Major, vice Alexander Campbell. William Wood, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Alexander M'Intyre.

84th Regiment of foot, 2d battalion, Serjeant John M'Phadzen, to be Adjutant, vice Hector M'Lean.

Britiſh Legion Cavalry, John Price to be Adjutant, vice Michael Largin.

King's American regiment, Lieutenant Charles Frederick Philips, of 70th regiment, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Roderick M'Leod. Lieutenant John St Clair, of the 17th Dragoons, to be Captain of a company, vice Thomas Chapman. Quarter-Maſter, Serjeant Donald Macintoſh, to be Quarter-Maſter, vice George Thomas.

Royal Garriſon battalion, Serjeant Major John M'Pherſon, of 42d regiment, to be Quarter-Maſter, vice William Sutherland.

Queen's Rangers, Serjeant William Campbell to be Adjutant, vice George Ormand.

74th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant James Murray Grant, of 7th foot, to be Captain of a company, vice Ludovick Colquhoun.

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

MONDAY, *November* 10.

General *Luttrell* obſerved, that a motion had been made by an Hon. Gentleman ſome days ago, that the proper officer ſhould lay before the Houſe an account of the preciſe time when his Majeſty's order to diſcontinue the recruiting ſervice in this kingdom had iſſued; to comply with this motion, the General ſaid, was matter of impoſſibility to the officer. He could indeed inform the Houſe and the honourable mover, that the order from the Commander in Chief was dated the 3d of February 1783; but at that time the Commander in Chief received his order from the Lord Lieutenant. He did not know much leſs what time the Lord Lieutenant had received his Majeſty's commands for that purpoſe, or indeed whether his Excellency had received any commands at all; for he would have it underſtood, that the Chief Governor of this kingdom, in many inſtances, exerciſes a diſcretionary authority, and does not always wait for directions from England; however, as he ſuppoſed the Hon. Gentleman's inquiry would be ſatisfied by this information, that on the 3d of February orders had iſſued to diſcontinue the recruiting, he was happy to give it to him; if he wiſhed to go to the ſource of thoſe orders, it muſt be by way of addreſs to his Majeſty; but if this information was ſatisfactory, he ſhould move that the order be diſcharged.

Hon. Mr *Brown*, who had moved the order, declared, that provided the information was laid before the Houſe, it was indifferent to him whether it was obtained through the medium of an addreſs, or in compliance with an order.

Mr *Flood* ſaid, he would not have it underſtood that ſuch information could only be obtained by an addreſs; a ſimple order of the Houſe he held ſufficient; there were upon the Journal inſtances innumerable of both methods.

Of the ſame opinion was Mr *Curry*, who declared that he had examined the Journals laſt ſeſſion on this very queſtion, and found that orders of the Houſe and addreſſes had been uſed indiſcriminately, and that he would think it an infringement on the privileges of the Houſe, if they were to be reſtricted to the mode by addreſs.

Sir *Hercules Langriſhe* ſaid, that where it was poſſible for an officer to comply with an order, that mode was practiſed; but as to any thing beyond the power of an officer, it muſt be obtained by addreſs.

General *Luttrell*.—I cannot remain one moment ſilent under the imputation of reſtraint of any privilege of this Houſe, no man in the Houſe would be farther from it; but the object of the order is abſolutely impracticable; for the Lord Lieutenant (Lord Temple) to whom his Majeſty's orders were ſent, if any orders were ſent at all) is now in another kingdom, and ſure the Hon. Gentleman does not mean to ſend a mandate to him to lay open any correſpondence that exiſted between his Sovereign and him.

Hon. Mr *Brown* declared himſelf unacquainted with the *etiquette* of Parliament—ſaid all he wanted was information—that the intention of his motive was to bring to light a fraud which he heard was practiſed, "that the bounty voted by Parliament for raiſing ſeamen had been applied to recruit the Fencible regiments, and that many of the men raiſed for the ſea ſervice had been incorporated into the Fencible bands."

Mr *Brownlow* thought that the Houſe muſt have authority to call upon the proper officer to give information in any queſtion concerning national expences; that it muſt be a tranſaction known to many; and that it would be giving up the rights of the Houſe if any alteration was made in the motion.

General *Luttrell* repeated, that he knew of no order but that which he had mentioned of the 3d of February, which ſtated, "that it was his expreſs commands that the recruiting ſervice ſhould ſtop until further orders."

Mr *Fitzgibbon* ſpoke to the ſame points as General Luttrell had done; and added, that as a charge of a very deep die indeed had been made againſt Government for miſapplication of the public money, he hoped that charge would be followed by a cloſe enquiry; and if it was ill-founded, that he hoped it would be retracted.

Mr *Pelham* roſe with an intention to give the Houſe every poſſible ſatisfaction in his power; ſaid, that whatever information remained in the offices upon this ſubject he was deſirous to produce; and he earneſtly beſought gentlemen to proſecute the enquiry now begun, as he was convinced it would redound to the honour of Government; and when even a former Government, which had acted honourably, was attacked, he thought it his duty to riſe in its defence.

Mr *Maſon* ſaid, that in the committee of accounts he had juſt inveſtigated this ſubject, and could ſay, that of the 100,000l. voted for ſeamen, 56,000l. only had been expended, and 7000 thereby raiſed: That the Provincial troops had been raiſed by a ſum of 16,000 l. which was afterwards reimburſed by England.

Mr *Flood* thought it extremely odd, that an order coming to a Lord Lieutenant from England ſhould not now be found in our offices, becauſe that Lord Lieutenant was now no longer Governor over this country. He aſked, was the Secretary's office deſtroyed, or was that alſo gone to England? This was a very unfortunate country indeed, if, upon every change of Lord Lieutenants, a thing which now ſo frequently occurred, all the information of the country was to be loſt. Here the queſtion ſubſided; General Luttrell did not puſh his motion, conſequently the order made upon the motion of the Hon. Mr Brown remained in force.

Sir *Henry Cavendiſh*, after entering into a long inveſtigation of the national reſources and expenditures, to ſhow that we were greatly exceeding our means, and that ſuch profuſion muſt end in bankruptcy and ruin, moved, that "the condition of this kingdom requires every practicable retrenchment to be made in its expences, conſiſtent with the ſafety and intereſt thereof, and with the honourable ſupport of his Majeſty's Government."

Mr *Maſon* ſeconded the motion.

Mr *Attorney-General* ſaid, I have always profeſſed myſelf a friend to œconomy, and I do now declare my hearty concurrence in the motion, to which I had no other objection when it was moved a few nights ago, but that it would come, as it now does, with more propriety, after examining the national accounts, than before ſuch examination had taken place.

The *Speaker* put the queſtion, when the whole Houſe ſeemed to join in the affirmative; but before he could put it negatively, Mr Flood, who, from indiſpoſition, begged leave to ſpeak in a ſitting poſture, repeated what he had ſaid upon a former occaſion, that the words, "conſiſtent with the ſafety and welfare thereof," &c. were a miniſterial amendment, and allowed ſo much latitude, that the moſt corrupt miniſter might find ſhelter under them, for the moſt profligate meaſures. He acknowledged the rectitude of the Hon. Gentleman's intention who made the motion, and which he had ſufficiently manifeſted, by conſenting on the former night to have an amendment joined to it. He would again, he ſaid, take the ſame liberty with him, and move the following amendment after the words practicable retrenchment—"and that the military eſtabliſhment in particular will admit of a conſiderable retrenchment, inaſmuch as 12,000 men are at preſent ſufficient, not only to maintain the defence of the kingdom, but alſo to afford to Great Britain for her ſervice abroad, as many men as were granted to her by the augmentation; and inaſmuch as many important ſavings may be made in the expence of maintaining that number of 12,000 men." Upon this queſtion Mr Flood went over the ground that he has ſo often traverſed, nor can we ſay that he put the queſtion in any new light.

He was anſwered with much humour by General *Luttrell*, who ſaid that he was fully conſcious of his inability to contend in argument with the Hon. Gentleman—that were indeed to wreſtle with Hercules; but complained that the former amendment on this queſtion was an unfair attack upon Miniſtry—before the accounts had been examined, and tending to take from them their reſponſibility; but it was ten-fold unfair when the manner in which it was made was conſidered—when it was conſidered that that moſt omniſcient member came to the Houſe arrayed in his well-known waiſtcoat, which, like the banner of Mahomet, once diſplayed, denounced implacable war and dire hoſtility. But the Hon. Member had ſaid, that he had the voice of the people with him; ſurely it was not ſo; or if he had, it was only the noiſy part of the people. He approved the candour of Miniſters, who did not take advantage of the former negative given to this motion, or ſhelter themſelves under the forms of order, but were ready fairly to meet and in-

[illegible] he highly approved the original motion, he as highly condemned the amendment.

Principal ſpeakers for the amendment,

Mr Molyneux, Hon. Denis Browne, Mr Parſons, and Mr Browne, Trin. College.

Againſt the amendment,

Gen. Luttrell, Major Doyle, Denis Daly, Mr Maſon, Mr Foſter, and Mr Grattan.

On a diviſion, For the amendment 65
Againg the amendment 143

Tellers for ayes—Hon. Mr Brown, Mr Parſons—For the noes, General Luttrell and Major Doyle.

The main queſtion, as propoſed by Sir H. Cavendiſh, was then put, and carried unanimouſly.

Mr *Foſter* then moved, that it be an inſtruction to the Committee of Supply, to conſider what bounties on the ſale may be neceſſary to encourage the manufactures of woollen and mixed woollen cloths, cottons and cottons mixed, ſilks and ſilks mixed, and lawns, and kentings.

Mr *Hartley* ſaid, he underſtood that this meaſure was intended as a ſubſtitute for Protecting Duties, and on that principle would vote againſt it.

Mr *Alcock* obſerved, that there were many other manufactures that were objects of parliamentary encouragement, particularly the glaſs manufactory of Waterford.

The *Provoſt* followed him in reſpect to the ſame manufactory at Cork; but ſaid they would not be duly encouraged without a grant, as they were infant manufactures.

The queſtion was put for including glaſs, and was rejected, as was alſo that of copper moved by Sir Veſey Colclough, and ſilk by Mr Hartley.

Mr *Malyneux* obſerved, that it was now twelve o'clock, it would be better to adjourn the Committee of Supply.

Mr *Croſton* followed him on the ſame ground, and obſerved it was now Tueſday, ſo that if they meant to proceed, they muſt have the order for Tueſday read, and go on with that buſineſs in preference, which he underſtood was the trial of a petition for an undue election, and moved the adjournment.

The queſtion being put, there appeared,

Ayes — 47
Noes — 93
Majority againſt the adjournment, —46

Mr *Foſter*'s motion for the bounties then paſſed without a diviſion.

He then moved, that it be an inſtruction to the Committee of Supply, to take into conſideration that part of the Lord Lieutenant's ſpeech that relates to the eſtabliſhments and the encouragement of manufactures; as alſo that the report from the Committee of Accounts, and the petitions from manufacturers and others, be referred to the ſaid Committee of Supply. Agreed to.

Mr *Hartley* moved, that the petition from the Corporation of Dublin be alſo referred to the Committee of Supply. The petition was ordered to lie on the table, but not referred.

The Houſe then reſolved into the Committee of Supply, when the Attorney-General moved, that the debt of the nation at Ladyday 1783, was 1,910,386 l. that there is alſo a ſum to be provided for the intereſt of 440,000 l. life annuities,

at six *per cent.* and a sum for the interest of 300,000 l. ditto, at seven *per cent.* Agreed to.—He then moved, that a supply for the same, together with the several establishments, be granted to his Majesty for fifteen months, that is, from the 25th December 1783, to the 24th March 1785.

Sir *Edward Newenham* opposed the length of the term, and moved that the words *six months* be inserted instead of fifteen.

Mr *Hartley* said, he was instructed by his constituents to oppose any bill of supply for a longer term than six months, until the great national measures now pending were decided; and therefore seconded the motion for amendment.

The question being put, there appeared,

Ayes	—	32
Noes	—	92

Majority against a six months money bill, —60

The *Attorney-General* then made two motions respecting the military establishment, on the larger scale of 15,000 effective men, for the said period of fifteen months.

Mr *Molyneux* and General *Montgomery* expressed their disapprobation, and especially contended, that the extra pay for the Fencibles should not be brought into account; but the motion passed without a division.

The Committee then rose, after adjourning to next day.

From the London Papers, Nov. 13.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

WEDNESDAY, *Nov.* 12.

THE Lord Steward acquainted the House, that, pursuant to their order of yesterday, the Lords with white staves had waited on his Majesty, to know when he would be attended by them with their address of thanks, and that his Majesty had appointed that day at two o'clock.

The House then went up to St James's with the address.

Appointed then a cause for hearing on Friday, to which day they adjourned.

His Majesty's Answer to the Address of the House of Peers:

My Lords,

"I thank you for this dutiful and loyal Address. I receive with pleasure your congratulations on the birth of a Princess, and the recovery of the Queen, as renewed proofs of your affection to my person and family. The assurances you give me of your attention to the objects recommended for the welfare of my subjects are highly acceptable; and I regard the unanimity with which they are offered, as an earnest of the success which, I trust, will attend your endeavours to establish the honour of my Crown, and the prosperity of my people."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, *Nov.* 12.

ORDERED that his Majesty's Speech be taken into consideration on the morrow.

Made then the usual orders of the House, and appointed a Committee of Privileges and Elections, &c.

Mr Marriot from the Excise presented a list of compounders for malt.

Mr Mitford from the Customs in Scotland presented accounts of whales, corn, and malt compoundings; the titles of which were severally read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Captain Elphinstone took the oaths and his seat for Dumbartonshire.

[illegible] a petition for a Canal at Borrowstounness; also a petition for repairing Wallingford Roads, both which were referred to Committees.

Ordered in a Naturalization bill.

Moved that the proceedings of this House on the 20th of December last, respecting India affairs, be read, which was done.

Ordered that a select Committee on India affairs be appointed, to consist of the same members as last year, and to meet on the morrow.

Lord *John Cavendish* made a motion, which, he said, had for its object an event that had created universal joy through the nation; he meant the happy recovery of the Queen, after the birth of the last Princess. His Lordship then moved a congratulatory address, in which he was seconded by the Hon. Major *Stanhope*.

The motion being read, it was agreed to *nem. con.*

The select Committee for enquiring into the state of the administration of justice in Bengal, was then revived by Mr Fox. On this occasion

Gen. Smith observed, that in consequence of a resolution of the House, an order for recalling Sir Elijah Impey from Calcutta had been transmitted to India: But he understood, that subsequent to the arrival of that order, Sir Elijah, instead of obeying it, had actually appeared in his seat on the bench as usual. This was a matter of very serious moment; for if he was rightly informed, all the judgments pronounced since the notification of recall were null and void. He moved, therefore, that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, desiring that he will be graciously pleased to give direction that copies of all order or orders sent from the Secretary of State's Office to India, or to the East India Company, for the recal of Sir Elijah Impey, be laid before that House.

Mr *Burke* seconded the motion, which was carried without opposition.

Lord *Upper Ossory* brought up a report from the Committee appointed to draw up the Address voted to his Majesty for his Speech from the Throne, which Address being read, paragraph by paragraph, was agreed to without a debate. It was then resolved, that such Members as were of the Privy Council should wait upon his Majesty, to know when he would be pleased to receive the Address. Adjourned.

LONDON.

Last night some dispatches past the Great Seal for Sir Guy Carleton at New York, which are to be immediately forwarded by a cutter.

Mr Pearson, the King's Messenger, who was supposed to have accompanied the man who forged the notes on the Bank of England, on his way to Dover, is returned from Calais, where he had been dispatched in pursuit of him, but without the delinquent. It turns out that the man whom Mr Pearson had seen at Calais, and for the arresting of whom an order was, on application from the Duke of Manchester, issued from the French Court, is not the person who committed the forgeries in question. He underwent a severe examination before the officers of the police in Calais, and sufficiently established the entire impossibility of his being concerned in that transaction, as it appeared upon evidence that he was in a different situation at the time the notes were uttered.

Advices are received from Paris, that the Queen of France has miscarried at Fontainbleau, but is in a fair way of recovery.

The same accounts assure us that a change has taken place in the French ministry; but particulars of the new arrangement our correspondent has not yet been able to procure.

This morning some dispatches were received from Newfoundland, brought over in the Elisabeth, Captain Smart, which is arrived off Dartmouth. She left Newfoundland the 20th of October, and as she was coming out two men of war arrived.

An order is issued for copies of all the correspondencies between his Majesty's ministers and the Republic of Holland, during the parliamentary vacation, to be prepared for laying before both Houses.

Yesterday morning a full Court of Directors was held at the East India House, in Leadenhall-Street, when the Petition to the House of Commons was signed and sealed, preparatory to its being presented.

On Thursday morning died, James Wallace, Esq; his Majesty's Attorney General, King's Serjeant in the Duchy Court of Lancaster, Serjeant of the County Palatine of Durham and one of the Representatives in Parliament for Horsham, in Sussex.

John Lee, Esq; the present Solicitor General, will succeed Mr Wallace as Attorney-General; and it is expected that Mr Mansfield, or Mr Erskine, will be appointed Solicitor General, in the room of Mr Lee.

The late appointment of Sir John Elliot as physician to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, has given great satisfaction to the public; his virtues as a man, and abilities as a practitioner, having deservedly placed him in the first rank of his profession.

As no accounts have been brought in the last packet from Bengal (which we are informed was only relating to the commercial affairs of the Company) concerning the engagement between the British fleet and M. Suffrein's squadron, it is probable the advices from Amsterdam were without foundation, though the letters by the last mail from Holland still mention the report of a battle being fought near Pondicherry.

Advices from Quebec mention a disagreement between the Governor of that city and the American Commissaries, who had been sent by Congress to take possession of the places on the borders of Canada, ceded to the American States by the late treaty of pacification. The Governor's conduct, however, we are assured, has been unexceptionable, and can be justified in every particular by the law of nations.

The Court Martial appointed to try Admiral Comte Byland, at Rotterdam, has acquitted him honourably of all and every charge brought against him for having struck, off St Eustatius, to the British fleet.

Monday a motion was made in the Court of King's Bench in behalf of Mr Bembridge, for a new trial. The arguments in his favour by the Counsel being ended, the determination of the Bench was deferred till Saturday next. Mr Bembridge being in Court, it was thought necessary either to order his commitment till that period, or for him to find secured for his then appearance; the latter was adopted, he giving a bond for 2000 l. and his sureties 1000 l. each.

On Tuesday Christopher Atkinson, Esq; was called upon by the recognizance, entered into by him and his bail for his appearance in the Court of King's Bench, to abide the judgment of that Court, on his conviction of the crime of perjury, and not appearing, his default was recorded, and the recognizances estreated into the Exchequer, on the motion of Mr Solicitor-General.

The plan for executing the criminals opposite the debtors door in Newgate is determined on; and will we are informed take place on the next day appointed for public punishments.

PRICE OF STOCKS, Nov. 13.

Bank Stock, 128½.	South Sea Stock, —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 77¼ a 76¾ a 77.	3 per cent. Old Ann. —
	Ditto New Ann. 59¾ a 60.
3 per cent. con. 60¼ a ⅜ a 59¼ a 60.	Ditto 1751, —
	Exchequer Bills, 6 a 4 dis.
3 per cent. red. 59⅞ a ½.	Navy Bills, 14 dis.
3 per cent. 1726, —	3 per cent. Scrip. 61¼ a ½.
Long Ann. 18 5-16ths a ¼.	4 per cent. Scrip. —
Short Ann. 1778, 13 1-16th a ¼.	Light Long Ann. —
India Stock, —	Omnium, —
3 per cent. Ann. —	Lottery Tickets, 14 l. 18 s.
India Bonds, 14 a 15 dis.	6 d. a 15 s.

EXCHANGES, LONDON WITH HOLLAND.

Amsterdam, 34 8.	Agio of the Bank } 5 per cent.
Ditto Sight, 34 4.	from Holland, }
Rotterdam, 34 10 2½ U.	

WIND AT DEAL.

Nov. 12. N. W.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Nov. 13.

"There is not a juster barometer of the state of the nation, by which I understand, for the present, its tone, or temper, or leading passion, than the gallery of the House of Commons. In the House itself, I mean in the great assembly of the nation convened for the purpose of business and debate, the necessity of complying with order, and attending, at least in appearance, to what is going forward, lays the members under a degree of restraint, and imposes silence whenever any gentleman rises up to speak, of decent abilities and character. Add to this, that the members are parties in the deliberations and counsels of the state; and faction and good manners equally dictate caution, reserve, and circumspection in their private conferences concerning the affairs of the nation. Accordingly, when the Speaker, harrassed by the fatigues of his office, retires to take a refreshment at certain intervals that admit of that indulgence, or before the House is formed, they talk of any thing rather than politics. They roar, and joke, and laugh, and saunter about, and cross and re-cross the House, and shake one another by the hand; and, in short, resemble a number of school-boys at the happy interval of *Da veniam*, the phrase, if I remember rightly, at the High-school, for that short respite from study which restores their spirits, and variagates their long sederunts. The Speaker of the House of Commons, I assure you, always puts me in mind of a school master, and the members remind me of school-boys. Great decorum is observed when the master is present; but when absent, all is fun, frolic, and gaiety. When they make their speeches, they act a part, or perform their tasks, as young lads repeat their exercises. When they are freed from the constraint of the preceptor, they resign themselves to mirth and jollity. The variations in the temper and tone of the nation, are not so easily observed among the *disciplined* and *regularly paid* troops *above* the bar, as among the *volunteers* below it. The gallery re-echoes every breeze that ruffles the nation, and faithfully repeats every sound that murmurs in the city. I went, according to my custom, on the first day of the meeting of Parliament, on Tuesday last, to the House of Commons. I hastened to Westminster-hall about half an hour after twelve, being apprehensive lest I should be shut out from the gallery by the crowd of people I expected to be there, and in all the avenues that lead to it. My astonishment was great when I found the gallery door wide open, scarcely a person in the lobby, and the door-keepers walking about *thoughtlessly*, and at their ease, as if they had been *members of Parliament*. I congratulated one of them whom I knew, on the placid tranquillity which prevailed in his mansions, on a day usually distinguished by bustle and uproar; and expressed my hope that we should have a quiet session. Too quiet, Sir, said he, shaking his head; it is not good for the door-keepers when there is so much tranquillity about the stairs, and in the passages; *we desire* to see no tranquillity! I endeavoured to comfort him with the hope of better times.

"Having walked without any obstruction into the gallery, and heard the speeches, I came home, revolving in my mind, by the way, the remarkable temper, moderation, forbearance, softness of expression, and mutual complaisance, that reigned on both sides of the House. Nothing of that passion, animosity, and contention, which roused and agitated the House on the first meetings of Parliament for many years backward. Mr *Fox* spoke of the versatility of the late *Lord Advocate* without asperity; and *Governor Johnstone* himself had more of the *lamb* than the *lion*.

"The pacific disposition of the House did not escape my neighbours in the gallery. We are a fallen nation, said one; I do not hear the voice of John Bull in this House to-night! It is best, said another, to be quiet; we have enemies enough to contend with, although we do not quarrel among ourselves. D—n them all, replied a third; I hate their agreement worse than their discord. A pack of th——, added a fourth, in good humour, while they are dividing the spoil. Have patience, my good Sir, said a little lean man in an enormous periwig, and a black coat and without ruffles, till after the Christmas recess; Lord Shelburne will blow up a wind with the breath of his mouth, that will soon put an end to this lethargic calm. Ay, Ay, said another, never fear the want of sun; there's Lord Shelburn, and Pitt with his reform and the Irish."

Extract of another letter from London, Nov. 13.

"To-morrow, the House of Peers will meet, pursuant to the last adjournment, when the Writ of Error between Mitchel and others, and Lord Rodney, will be argued at the bar of the House.

"This day the Speaker, and between forty and fifty of the Members of the House of Commons, came down to the House and proceeded from thence to St James's, with the Address of Thanks voted by the House on Tuesday, for his Majesty's most gracious Speech from the Throne. No other business was transacted.

"Mr Solicitor-General Lee, is to be appointed Attorney General, in the room of the late Mr Wallace, and the Hon. Mr Erskine, who took his seat on Tuesday last for Portsmouth, is to be made Solicitor General in the room of Mr Lee. An attempt was certainly made in favour of a person who lately held a very high office in Scotland.

"Notwithstanding the unanimity with which the Address of Thanks passed both Houses, an opposition, and that of a formidable nature, is expected against the present Administration, both in the Lords and Commons. Great pains were taken to render the address as unexceptionable as possible, and to word it accordingly, and the Ministry happily succeeded. It did not pledge the House to any thing, and both sides readily concurred. But this calm is said to be nothing more than a presage of the approaching storm about to break out. Lord T——w is propoling to direct the opposition forces in the Lords, and it is confidently said, that the Earl of S——e, will soon take a very active part. Lord T——w has already evinced his eagerness for the business. In the lower House, Governor J———s is spoken of as a person to stand very forward in the opposition, especially on India affairs, in the consideration of which, the public are rather anxious to see what part Mr *Dundas*, the late Lord Advocate will take.

"General Smith is talked of for the Governorship of Bengal, in case Governor Hastings should be recalled, in consequence of the reform about to take place in the system of the East India politics.

"Mr Duncombe not meeting with the success he expected, on his canvas for the city of York, has declined all further thoughts of serving it in Parliament, and we understand here, that *Lord Galway* will be elected without any opposition.

"In the reform about to take place in East India affairs, it is the intention of Ministry, not to infringe the chartered rights of the East India Company, in order to avoid which, they have had several consultations with the judges, whose opinion they have taken on the occasion as the guide of their conduct.

"This evening, the Theatre Royal in Covent-Garden was uncommonly crowded, on account of the appearance, for the first time these five years, of Mrs *Crawford* in the character of Lady *Randolph*, in the tragedy of *Douglas*." Being introduced for the purpose of playing against Mrs *Siddons*, the public curiosity was raised to a very great degree. The lady most certainly is not *younger* than she was, nor need her judgment be *more ripe* than when we saw her last in London; but her acting was undoubtedly as great as ever, and in the very first style, while she suffered nothing on account of her age. The audience received her throughout with the most general, and marked applause, and the *critics* have even ventured already to pronounce her superior to Mrs *Siddons!*"

Extract of a letter from New York, dated October 16, to an officer of the Maryland Loyalists, now in London.

"Dear Friend,

"With inexpressible grief I inform you, that not a man, woman, or child, of your corps, who embarked for Nova Scotia are now in existence.

"The unhappy fate of so many gallant friends tortures me with the most heart-breaking anguish; and the loss of my poor dear child, overwhelms my very soul with sorrow and despair.

"This deplored event was yesterday communicated to me by Captain White, formerly of Philadelphia. He says, that about eight days ago, at Port Roseway, he saw the master and part of the crew of the transport ship Martha, who had been taken up at sea in a very distressed condition, by a fishing boat belonging to that port; that he was informed by —— Willis, the said master, that he had commanded the Martha transport, which sailed from New York with a fleet destined for the river St John's; that he had on board the corps of Maryland Loyalists, and part of Colonel Ludlow's battalion; that on his passage he had separated from the fleet, and on the 20th of Sep-

member, was standing in for the coast, intending at four o'clock in the morning, at the calling of the watch, to tack and stand off again; that just before the time intended for coming about, the ship struck on one of the sunken rocks off Seal Island, within the mouth of the Bay of Fundy; that on her striking, the soldiers were getting into great confusion; but the officers, Willis says, behaved with the greatest composure and intrepidity, drew their swords, took possession of the gangway, and ordered that they should not interfere with the duty of the sailors but resign their fate to the master and crew; that therefore they were to obey their orders, and not to act until called on for such services as might be in their power to render; that the masts were ordered to be cut away, and the master, with part of the crew, were sent in the small boat with a kedge anchor, to try to heave her off; that mean time, about ninety persons were put on board the long boat; that before she could be put off from the side, a heavy swell of the sea rolled away the ship's masts; when the yard went through the boat's bottom, and every person instantly perished; and after two or three minutes, the ship split to pieces, and every one remaining in her perished, amounting altogether to 250.

"N. B. When this corps marched from Philadelphia, it consisted of about 400, of which number, including invalids, only 22 now remain."

On Saturday the 15th instant, the Right Honourable Edmund Burke was unanimously elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow.

The same day, the Gentlemen of that University celebrated the anniversary of the matriculation of their late generous benefactor, Dr Hunter.

In consequence of advertisements in this paper for a Teacher of Mathematics in the town of Leith, a number of candidates appeared at the Trinity House on Saturday last, many of whom displayed great abilities in that useful branch of science. Upon a comparative trial, the judges were pleased to prefer Mr Alexander Ingram Teacher of Mathematics in Edinburgh.

James Hay and James Andrew, two of the three who were concerned in knocking down and robbing two persons in the Meadows, or Hope Park, some time ago, as mentioned in a former paper, have been served with indictments, at the instance of his Majesty's Advocate, to stand trial for the above crimes, before the High Court of Justiciary, on Monday the 1st of December next.

The following is amongst other instances of the *freedom* of election in *Ireland*. At the late poll for members for the city of Cork, three Protestant *divines* were placed within the door of the hall into which the electors of the *Romish* persuasion were admitted; these were *christened*, and immediately ushered to the hustings, where being separately asked, "Will you swear that you are not a Roman Catholic?" the answer was, "I will swear that I have not been at mass since the day I was christened."—The oath was accordingly administered, and numbers of good votes *constitutionally* obtained by this very ingenious and laudable manœuvre.

Extract of a letter from Greenock, Nov. 14.

"The Annabella, Wylie, of Greenock, from Onega, with mats, deals, &c. is put into the Fairlie road by contrary winds.

"We learn, that Captain Hamilton, of the Prince William Henry revenue cutter, has seized a Dutch built dogger, belonging to the north of Ireland, with betwixt 200 and 300 ankers of Geneva, and carried her into Stornaway, where it is expected she will be condemned.

"Last week, a large smuggling cutter, mounting twenty-six nine pounders, with 100 men, had the impudence to come into the frith, and discharge part of her cargo, consisting of tea, brandy, china, silks, &c. notwithstanding three revenue cutters are now in the Mull of Kintyre, each carrying from sixteen to eighteen guns.

"A few days ago arrived here the Polly transport, Wharton, from Newfoundland, with two additional companies of the 71st regiment on board, commanded by Captain John Macdonald."

Extract of a letter from Belfast, Nov. 4.

"Yesterday the 26th regiment of foot, consisting of 282 effective men, (officers included) commanded by Sir William Erskine, arrived here from Donaghadee, and same day marched from thence to Lisburn, on their way to Wexford, where they are to be quartered.

"On Sunday last arrived at Donaghadee, the 21st regiment of foot.

"The 47th regiment, which was to have embarked for this town, is, we hear, to embark for Drogheda immediately."

[*For the Proceedings in the* IRISH PARLIAMENT, *see first page.*]

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Nov. 11.

"Yesterday, pursuant to appointment, the Grand National Convention, consisting of five Delegates from every county, and three from every city in the kingdom, assembled at twelve o'clock at the Royal Exchange, wherein they elected the Right Hon. the Earl of Charlemont their Chairman, and Messrs. J. Dawson, and J. T. Athenhurst, Secretaries. From thence they marched through the streets, (which were lined by the Volunteer corps of this city) to the Rotunda, where the Union Light Dragoons had mounted guard and received them with presented arms. The room was commodiously fitted up for the reception of those real representatives of the people; the orchestra was crowded with ladies, which added lustre to the awful dignity of the Assembly, and each Delegate being complimented with two tickets for the admission of auditors, numbers were gathered to behold what had never been before seen in this country, the free representation of a free people. After they had taken their places they were called over, when each Delegate signed the book and took his place. It being suggested that the Committee of Supplies was to sit in the House of Commons, and some of this truly patriotic body being apprehensive that advantage might be taken of the absence of those members who had most the interest of Ireland at heart, they would not proceed on business, but judged it prudent to adjourn till this day at ten o'clock, by which means such of them as are in Parliament would be enabled to serve their country in a double capacity, both as Delegates of the Volunteer associations, and members of the legislature.

"Mr Flood, yesterday, was not able to march with the other Delegates; he nevertheless attended the meeting at the Rotunda, and exhibited a spectacle at once affecting and exalted. To see a man labouring under the most acute bodily infirmities, at the hazard of his life, struggling in the public cause, calls loudly for the tear of commiseration, and the gratitude of the people. This truly illustrious gentleman, like an ancient Roman, forgoing every private sensation, sacrificed the feelings of an individual to the public weal, and manifested that bodily anguish could not, in the smallest degree, lessen the integrity of his heart. He was received with the universal and repeated plaudits of the multitude, which he received with that modest diffidence that always attends real merit—not as a right which he demanded, but as a tribute which he thankfully acknowledged.

"The short time that the Delegates yesterday were assembled, the Right Hon. Mr Brownlow distinguished himself in a manner that did equal honour to his abilities, and that warm love for the true interests of his country, that ever has characterised his public conduct: In the strongest terms, this gentleman recommended unanimity and perseverance in the glorious object that now demanded their united efforts, and which must command success—they now were met to establish the Constitution upon the basis of liberty and right—to assist in this glorious cause was his pride—his honour—and should command the utmost range of his abilities.

"No act can reflect higher lustre on any body of men, than the noble, disinterested, and truly patriotic conduct of the Roman Catholics embarked in the glorious cause of liberty, and vigorously assisting their virtuous fellow-citizens in the cause of truth and the rights of the people. The Grand National Convention are composed of men whose hearts beat high in their country's welfare. The establishment of the Constitution of Ireland, on the base of everlasting security, is the sole object that animates their pursuit.—To assist in this enterprize, which has called forth the abilities and exertions of every honest man—the Roman Catholics have taken a decided and manly mode of throwing in their weight in the general scale—that weight is, by the unanimity of the whole body, requesting their brethren and fellow-soldiers of the National Convention not to suffer any attention to the extending to them the right of suffrage—to interfere with their debates, or in any manner embarrass their proceedings.—This message was yesterday delivered, in the name of the whole body, by Lord Kenmore, to the President of the Convention.

"There scarcely exists a doubt now, that the Convention having got rid of a matter which was likely to embarrass them exceedingly, will concur in some general plan to emancipate this country from the thraldom of two or three *little* great men, and give the people that share in the constitution, of which they have been deprived for ages. The unanimity that pervades this great body, presages the happiest efforts for this land, now rising into rank among the most distinguished nations upon earth.

"The Roman Catholics perfectly coincide with the illustrious Delegates, in the mode that has been proposed of admitting to the right of election those only of that persuasion, who possess landed property, to the amount of fifty pounds sterling, and that property to be registered.

"Mr Henry Flood, notwithstanding his indisposition, was not only at the Convention yesterday, but also in his place in the House of Commons, where his patriotic and oratorical abilities were exerted with undiminished vigour in the service of his country—we are sorry to add, without success, from the large and decided majority for government, on whom to use the words of that patriotic youth, Mr Molyneux, in the debate of last night, "arguments are thrown away, and truths of no effect;" so that in the Committee of Supply which opened after midnight—*the monstrous military establishment—the bill of supply for fifteen months—the scheme of internal bounties*, not to preclude grants for the encouragement of our manufactures, but likewise protecting duties, were all carried with so high a hand, that the court-managers permitted upwards of 40 of their friends to leave the House, there still remaining numbers, two to one, superior to the opposition. Mr Flood was indulged to speak sitting. He retired soon after the first division, about twelve.

"The Recorder was *three* times unanimously elected for the city of Dublin. He last night voted *three* times against the interest of his country—an *adequate* return for the honour conferred upon, and the confidence reposed in him.

"This administration may well be called the *bullying* one; Harry Billingsgate was first set on to abuse Mr Flood's *person*. General L——ll was next set on to abuse his *dress*—*powerful* arguments against a national reform.——Oh! Ireland, will you ever be wise.

"It was said the patent for the elevation of the Recorder to the King's-Bench, in place of Mr Justice Robinson is actually arrived, who retires from the fatigue of office with a comfortable pension.

"The Tunisian Ben Ali who has been here for several months past, has thought proper to decamp *a la sourdine*, without beat of drum, and left a few of his confidential friends to deplore his flight. His argosy, like those of Antonio the Venetian merchant, has been so long on her voyage, that it is said he is gone to seek her in distant ports where she may be detained, or may never arrive, her having sailed at all on the salt sea being highly problematical.

Last Sunday night died, at the house of Dr Gayer, in Abbey-street, the Right Rev. Dr James Trail, Lord Bishop of Down and Connor. His Lordship dined abroad that day, and seemed in perfect health and spirits, but an hour after he went to bed, finding himself indisposed, he sent for his physician, the very gentleman at whose house he had dined, who immediately attended, but while he felt his pulse he expired, much lamented by all who were witnesses to his many virtues.—Fame has already given him a successor in the Rev. Mr Dixon, one of the state chaplains."

The English and Irish Patriot.

THE Patriot English prattles, bullies, swaggers,
Till sooth'd by bribe, or pension, conscience staggers.
The Patriot Irish is of different breed,
His maw no King or Minister can feed.

GRATTAN AND FLOOD.
DIALOGUE between A and B.

A. FLOOD aims at Grattan—Grattan strikes at Flood!
A wretched contest! To what public good?
B. Fairly each other's characters they drew!
They call'd each other knaves! The fact is true.

BRITISH STATE LOTTERY 1783, begins drawing this day. The ORIGINAL TICKETS and STAMPED SHARES in variety of numbers may be had at WHITE and MITCHELL'S, opposite to the Tron Church, Edinburgh, where all business respecting the Lottery is transacted by authority from Government, and no where else in Scotland. At this office, authentic lists of each day's drawing will arrive, the first on Friday the 21st November. Tickets and Shares sold thereafter will be warranted undrawn to the latest accounts, but can then only be had occasionally, unless orders are given for commissioning them.

Schemes *gratis*. Letters post paid duly answered.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR, *Leith, Nov. 17. 1783.*

I HAVE seen advertisements in the papers for a meeting about the Custom-house fees on the trade of this frith, where it is said we pay more than the English do in the like situations. I dealt very long with England, and particularly into the Humber, a frith very like ours; and it is very true, that when I have large vessels, as now and then happens, to Leith, with oak-wood, bark, and sometimes corn, and other goods, the English shipmasters wonder at my going to the Custom-house for clearances to small barks that take out part of their ladings at times, to go up and down this water: for, they say that they need not go near a Custom house for any trade carried on upon the Humber within the Spurn Point, not if they were even to go up any of the rivers, and through the canals, all the way to Liverpool.

This surprized me much, as we cannot, for some years past, stir with any goods on this river, beyond a pier-end, without a lufferance, bond, and cocket, attended with great trouble and expence, and sometimes to a fourth or third part of the value of small parcels. I therefore wrote to my correspondent, an old merchant in Hull, for particular information on this subject. He assured me, not only from his own long practice, but after a strict enquiry at the proper officers in the Custom-house, that merchants, or others, if they ship goods from Hull to a place called Saltfleet on the Lincolnshire coast, or to go without the Spurn Point on the Yorkshire coast, must have the same dispatches as to London; but that every thing, coals and wool not excepted, within these two places, up and down or a-cross upon the frith, and perhaps twenty different rivers or branches communicating with it, passed without any Custom house dispatches or fees; even all the way by the canals to and from Liverpool. He said, indeed, there was one single exception, that wool from Grimsby to Hull required a dispatch but not when shipt on the Yorkshire side.

Now, Mr PRINTER, I have been measuring on a chart, the distance between Saltfleet and the Spurn, and find it fully broader than from Dunbar to Crail; and, as we are united with England, the laws the same, and Custom-house revenue is surely more valuable, and the management of it as well understood there as here, I cannot for my life see why our frith, canals, and rivers should not be as free in every respect as the Humber. It is navigable by sea-vessels far higher up than ours. Ships of 200 tons go even up to York; and I think it impossible to give a reason why it should be free, and we so oppressed as we are here in carrying the smallest trifles by water. I have heard, but do not give that as certain that some of our Collectors, of late years, will draw five or six times as much in yearly fees as the collector of the great port of Hull gets; which is indeed no wonder, as he takes nothing on all the large trade, on their frith and rivers. I cannot attend this meeting, and therefore beg you will give this a place in your paper, for its information, in case it can be of use, and oblige, SIR,

Your most humble servant,

A TRADER.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, Nov. 17th.—Friendship, Wise, from Christiansound, with tar; Providence, Rots, from Glasgow and Allos, with flour; Furnace, Walker, from Hull, with goods; Betsey and Brothers, Wishart, from Petersburgh, with goods; Mary, Hay, from London, with ditto.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, Nov. 14.

Wheat	20s.	0 d.	18s.	6d.	17s.	0d.
Barley,	16	6	14	3	12	0
Oats,	14	0	12	0	10	0
Peafe,	12	0	10	6	9	0

This Day is published,
BY JAMES STOBIE, SURVEYOR OF LAND,
A
Map of the Counties of Perth and Clackmannan,
On Nine Sheets of large Atlas Paper,

From an actual survey, laid down to a scale of one inch to every British statute mile; comprehending the boundaries of the parishes, the public roads, the rivers, burns, lakes, hills and considerable rising grounds, woods and plantations, noblemens and gentlemens seats (with the roads leading to them), farm-houses and cottages, antiquities, produce, manufacture, number of souls, true latitude and longitude, height of some of the most remarkable hills, &c. above the level of the sea, &c. Beside the usual decorations of maps, there is upon the margin a plan of the town of Perth to an enlarged scale, and perspective views of Perth, Dunkeld, Athole House, Belmont Castle, Marlie, Castle Huntly, Balgowan, Taymouth, Gartmore, Doune Castle, Shaw Park, and Keir. The whole is elegantly engraved at London; the geographical part done by Mr Conder, and the views, &c. by Messrs Mazell and Page.

This map is sold in sheets, with the boundaries of the parishes coloured, at Two Guineas, by Mr Charles Elliot stationer, Parliament-square, and Mr John Ainslie map and print seller, opposite the Cross, Edinburgh; by Mr John Gillis stationer, High Street, Perth; and by Mr David Blair merchant, Cupar-Angus, where such subscribers as do not chuse to wait Mr Stobie's delivering the maps in person (which he is presently doing as fast as the nature of the business will admit), may apply for their maps.

At the above places subscriptions are received for
Mr STOBIE'S COMPANION TO THE MAP OF PERTH AND CLACKMANNAN SHIRES;
The particulars of which may be seen at the respective shops above mentioned.

TO GARDENERS.

THE Winter Crop in the Garden at the Yardheads of Leith, lately possessed by Alexander Robertson gardener, is to be sold by public roup, on Wednesday next, at 11 o'clock forenoon.—For particulars apply to Stephen Adamson, at Mr Walter Ferguson's, writer, Buchanan's court, Lawn-market.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of WILLIAM CRAIK Weaver in Arbroath.

THE Creditors of the said William Craik are hereby ordered to lodge exact notes of their debts, and oaths of verity thereon, in the hands of John Colvill writer in Arbroath, on or before Monday the 1st of December next; certifying those that fail so to do, that they will be left out of the scheme of division of the effects of the said William Craik. Not to be repeated.

Leith Nov. 1783.

THAT THOMAS JAFFRAY, Tanner in St Ninian's, having lately gone abroad on business, left a factory and commission with John Robin, farmer in Balquhidderoch, near Stirling, to dispose of his effects for payment of his debts; and most of them being disposed on, John Robin means to apply the same accordingly. But as there may be debts which he knows not of, he gives this public notice, once for all, to the creditors of the said Thomas Jaffray, to transmit to him notes of their claims, and vouchers thereof, herewixt and the 5th of December next, certifying such as neglect, that he will then proceed to apply the funds to such as do claim; whereby those who do not claim may be cut out, if it require the whole funds to pay those who claim. Not to be repeated.

ARRIVED at GREENOCK, Nov. 14. Mally, Sinclair, from Newfoundland, with goods; Two Buffes, from the Highlands, with herrings.

ARRIVED at GRANGEMOUTH, Nov. 11. Chriſtian, Wilſon, from Leith, with iron; Eloyer, Drummond, from Aloa, with ſundries.—14. William, Feathers, from Dundee, with barley; Glaſgow Packet, Hanton, from Dundee, with linens; Betty, Blair, from Limekilns, with lime.

SAILED, Nov. 11. Ferret, Nurſe, for Sunderland, in ballaſt; Providence, Roſs, for Leith, with ſundries; Betſy, Mitchell, for Preſton Pans, in ballaſt; Vine, Wright, for Borrowſtownneſs, in ditto.

TO BE SOLD,

A Handſome BAY MARE, ſix years Old.—

She goes remarkably faſt, and was hunted laſt ſeaſon.

Price Twenty Guineas——Enquire at Mr Archibald ſtabler, Candlemaker-row.

Not to be repeated.

FORGERY.

WHEREAS ſome Forged NOTES, in imitation of the Twenty Shilling Notes, dated 2d May 1781, of the ABERDEEN BANKING COMPANY have appeared within theſe few days, the Public will pleaſe be informed, that there are many diſcrepancies betwixt theſe and the real Notes; but it is only neceſſary to prevent the Public from being impoſed upon to mention the following, viz.

1ſt, That there is no Water Mark in the paper of the Forged Notes.

2d, That the Seal is wanting. And,

3dly, That the Subſcriptions, Creditor's Name, and Figures, are ſo imperfectly imitated in them, that they will be eaſily diſtinguiſhed from the real Note.

The Aberdeen Banking Company hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, to any perſon or perſons who ſhall give information againſt the offender or offenders, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, and convicted; to be paid by the Company's Caſhier, upon conviction of one or more of the offenders.

FOR NEW YORK, THE SHIP MENTOR,

JOHN LAUGHTON Maſter.

She is now taking on board goods at GREENOCK, and has part of her cargo in. She will poſitively ſail the firſt fair wind after the 25th inſtant. The Mentor is a very fine veſſel, and a remarkable ſailer.

For freight or paſſage, apply to Ja. M'Dowall merchant in Glaſgow, John Laird merchant in Greenock, or to the Maſter on board the ſhip.

For Kingſton and Morant Bay, Jamaica, (to call at Cork),

THE SHIP ELIZA,

HAMILTON FOSTER Maſter,

Now lying at PORT-GLASGOW, ready to take in goods, and will ſail by the 10th December next.—The Eliza is a fine large ſhip of 350 tons burden, and has good accommodation for paſſengers.

For freight or paſſage, apply to Alexander Houſton and Co.

GLASGOW, 14th November 1783.

A BRIDGE TO BE BUILT.

THE Committee of Subſcribers for building a ſtone bridge acroſs the river of South Eſk, at the Ford of Dun, near the town of Montroſe, do hereby intimate, That a plan of ſaid Bridge is lodged in the hands of Thomas Stewart town-clerk of Montroſe. And perſons willing to undertake building a Bridge agreeable to ſaid plan, may lodge their propoſals with him, ſealed up, againſt Monday the 2d day of February next; or thoſe willing to build the Bridge upon other plans may lodge the ſame, and eſtimates, with Thomas Stewart, ſealed up, againſt ſaid day, when the Committee is to meet in the Town-hall of Montroſe at twelve o'clock noon, in order to take theſe plans and eſtimates under their conſideration.

BAUME DE VIE,

As ſold by the KING's PATENT, for ſixteen years paſt.

IN compliance with the act of Parliament for ſelling medicines under the authority of a legal ſtamp, and to prevent the unwary from being impoſed on by any ſpurious compoſition, a Label with a ſix-penny ſtamp will, for the future, be fixed on the cork of every bottle, with the hand-writing of T. BECKET on the ſaid Label, (he being a proprietor;) whoſe ſignature will be continued as uſual, on the papers which are paſted on the bottles, together with that of Meſſrs DICEY and Co. as venders.

Purchaſers in town and country are requeſted to be particularly attentive to the above written ſignature of T. Becket, as the only legal ſecurity againſt the ill conſequences that may riſe from impoſition or forgery.

By appointment of the reſt of the proprietors.

T. BECKET,

Sept. 2, 1783. No. 82, Pall-Mall.

This family medicine, ſo many years univerſally approved, as well by the Faculty as the Public at large, is now ſold by Dicey and Co. No. 10. Bow Church Yard, London. Price 3 s. a bottle, duty 6 d.

FOR COUGHS, HOARSENESSES, &c.

PECTORAL LOZENGES OF TOLU,

Prepared and ſold by T. GREENOUGH, Chymiſt and Apothecary, at No. 10. on Ludgate Hill, London.

Price, 1 s. the Box.

THESE LOZENGES contain all the ſoftening and healing Virtues of the celebrated BALSAM of TOLU; and are the pleaſanteſt and moſt effectual remedy of the kind in all Coughs, Hoarſeneſſes, ſore Throats, and Deſtructions on the Lungs, healing the Rawneſs and Soreneſs of the breaſt, promoting the Expectoration of the Tough Phlegm, and affording great relief in Aſthmatic Complaints and Shortneſs of Breath. They are likewiſe very beneficial in Conſumptions, are not cloying to the ſtomach, but rather create an appetite.

☞ The great eſteem theſe Lozenges have acquired, having induced ſeveral perſons to attempt the ſelling a counterfeit ſort, againſt two of whom, viz. one a Chymiſt on Ludgate Hill, and the other a Chymiſt in Oxford Street, verdicts have been obtained, in the Court of King's Bench, with conſiderable damages. The Public are requeſted to obſerve, that none are *genuine* but what have the following Inſcription on the Lid of the Box: PECTORAL LOZENGES FROM BALSAM OF TOLU, *prepared* by T. GREENOUGH, *Chymiſt* and *Apothecary*, No. 10. on *Ludgate Hill*, LONDON.

Theſe LOZENGES are alſo ſold by appointment of the Proprietor, by HUSBAND, ELDER, and CO. oppoſite the Tron Church, Edinburgh.

Where may be had,

Publiſhed by Authority of the King's Patent,

Mr GREENOUGH's TINCTURES for the TEETH, SCURVY in the GUMS, and TOOTHACH; which have been for more than thirty years paſt in the moſt univerſal eſteem, on account of their real Efficacy, Elegance, and Safety. The particular effects they may be depended on to produce, are as follow, viz.

The Tincture for the Teeth and Gums takes off all Scales and Foulneſs from the Teeth, and renders them beautifully white, without the leaſt injuring the Enamel; perfectly faſtens ſuch as are looſe, prevent their decaying, and entirely cures the Scurvy, and all other diſorders in the Gums, rendering the Breath at the ſame time delicately ſweet.

The Tincture for the Toothach never fails giving immediate eaſe, even in the greateſt agony of pain, and in a little time perfectly cures it, however violent. Price, 1 s. each.

Each Bottle of the genuine Tinctures have a label on the ſide, with the words (PREPARED BY THOMAS GREENOUGH) for which only he can be anſwerable, all others, even though ſold under his name, being ſpurious.

HOUSES in EDINBURGH for SALE.

TO be Sold by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, on Wedneſday the 19th of November 1783, between the hours of ſeven and eight in the evening,

The following SUBJECTS, lying on the weſt ſide of the Weſt Bow of Edinburgh, in the land commonly called FALCONER'S LAND:

1. That Shop and Dwelling-houſe poſſeſſed by James Welſh baker, at the yearly rent of - - L. 16 0 0
2. That Laigh Houſe poſſeſſed by Mrs Scot, at - 3 0 0
3. The Second Story of ſaid Land, poſſeſſed by Mr Culbert wigmaker, at - - - 6 10 0
4. The Third Story of ditto, poſſeſſed by George Zeigler, jun. at - - - 5 0 0

L. 30 10 0

The premiſes are inſured upon the old plan of the Edinburgh Friendly Inſurance, and the premium paid up.

James Home clerk to the ſignet will ſhow the progreſs of writs, which is clear, and alſo the conditions of ſale; and to him any perſon intending to purchaſe by private bargain may apply before the day of roup.

FARMS and DISTILLERIES near Stirling.

TO be LET, for ſuch a number of years as may be agreed on,

THE Commodious and very Extenſive DISTILLERIES lately erected upon the eſtate of James Guild of Myretown, at Balquharn, and at Dolls, with genteel ſlated Dwelling-houſes, Maltingbarns, Mills, Dry-kilns, Granaries, Barns, Offices, and Feeding-houſes for cattle and hogs, completely finiſhed; together with the arable Farms contiguous thereto, and lately poſſeſſed, with theſe Diſtilleries, all incloſed, and in good heart.—As alſo, the Farm of KAVERKAE, lately held by James Guild, and Farm of HAUGH-MAILING adjoining to it, and preſently occupied by James Henderſon; and another Farm next to it, preſently poſſeſſed by —— Hall. The whole of theſe farms being under the eye of the diſtilleries, and moſt happily ſituated for reaping the fulleſt advantage ariſing from the dung. The ſoil being excellent, the parks well watered, the ſituation warm, early, and ſheltered againſt ſhaking, within one mile of coal, two of the Frith, and three of Stirling. All the veſſels and utenſils being left ſtanding, and to be ſold by the Truſtees of Meſſ. Guild; the entering tenant might begin his diſtilling inſtantly.

To be LET alſo, the Farm of DAMS, with ſlated houſe and large malting-barn; and the fine extenſive Hill-farms of WESTHILL of ALVA and KAVERKAE, known to be the beſt feeding ground in the Ochills, and now conveniently joined in one farm, with the hills of Balquharn and Myretown; together with the manſion-houſe of Myretown, and malting-barn, and the arable ground above the road.

Propoſals to be delivered in addreſſed to John Johnſtone, Eſq; Alva.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD, by authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, within the Parliament or New Seſſion houſe of Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 26th of November curt. betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills for the time,

The Lands of ASSERY and BRAULBINE,

Mill and Pertinents, which belonged to John and Robert Sinclairs late of Aſſery, lying in the pariſhes of Keay and Halkirk, and ſhire of Caithneſs.

LOT I. The Yearly Rent of BRAULBINE, in money, victual, caualities, &c. is proven to be worth in Sterling L. 76 4 6 4-12ths

from which is deduced, for teinds, which are Biſhop's teinds, now belonging to the Crown, and not ſaleable, 15 4 10 10-12ths

Rent of the Lands of Braulbine, - 60 19 7 6-12ths

Theſe Lands hold feu of John Sinclair of Ulbſter, Eſq; for payment of a yearly feu-duty of 1 l. 13 s. 4 d. Sterling, which, with 10 s. 4 d. 9-12ths of ſchoolmaſter's ſalary being deduced, leaves of free rent, - 38 15 10 1-12th

And the Lords having valued theſe lands at twenty-one years purchaſe, the upſet-price of Braulbine is 1234 l. 13 s. 9 d. 9-12ths.

LOT II. The Proven Rent of the Lands of ASSERY and teinds is 43 l.

They hold feu of Mr Sinclair of Ulbſter, for payment of a yearly feu-duty of 1 s. 8 d. Sterling, pay of miniſters ſtipend, 1 l. 5 s. 6 d. 9-12ths, and of ſchoolmaſter's ſalary 2 s. 7 d. 4-12ths; ſo that the free yearly rent is, 41 11 1 4-12ths

And, as the Lords have valued theſe lands at twenty-one years purchaſe, the upſet price is 872 14 4 3-12ths

The articles of roup, and title-deeds are to be ſeen in the hands of Mr Thomas Bruce depute clerk of Seſſion, or Charles Mackenzie writer in Edinburgh.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 21ſt of January 1784, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

THE Eſtates of BARSKEOCH and EARLSTOUN, either in Whole or in the following Lots, viz.

LOT I.

The Lands of Garvories, Drumbuie, Lochſpraig, Largmore, Clenrie, Dickieſtoun, Burnſtead, and Knockheen, all lying in the pariſh of Kells and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright. They pay of yearly rent 472 l. Sterling or thereby, and have upon them ſome wood, both natural and planted, now fit for cutting, and there is a good proſpect of a lead mine in the lands of Lochſpraig. If the lands in this lot do not ſell altogether, they will be expoſed in ſuch parcels as purchaſers may incline.

LOT II.

The Mains of Earlſtoun, with the Manſion houſe, Garden, and Offices, and Salmon Fiſhing in the river Ken, the Mill of Earlſtoun, Multures, Mill Lands, and Milltoun Park, lying in the pariſh of Dalry and ſtewarty of Kirkcudbright; and the Mains of Barſkeoch, Lands of Over Barſkeoch, Hannaſtoun, Barchoak, Crommiepark, and Caven, lying in the ſaid pariſh of Kells. The yearly rent of theſe lands is about 330 l. Sterling, and there is upon them a great extent of natural and planted wood, valued (per ſigned eſtimate) at about 3300 l. Sterling.

LOT III.

The Lands of Capenoch and Culbae, lying in the pariſh of Kirkinner and ſhire of Wigton. They afford a freehold qualification upon old extent. Culbae was let at laſt Whitſunday, for three years, at 48 l. Sterling yearly. Capenoch is in the proprietor's poſſeſſion, and eſtimated to be worth 40 l. yearly.

LOT IV.

The Lands of Waterſide and Nether Barſkeoch, with the Willow Iſle and Ferry Boat, and Greenloop, all lying in the ſaid pariſh of Kells. Theſe lands were let a-great while ago upon a leaſe, whereof eighteen years are yet to run, at the low rent of 28 l. 13 s. 11 1/2 d. Sterling. They have upon them ſome valuable banks of wood, and afford a freehold qualification upon old extent. At expiry of the current leaſe, at leaſt 100 l. a-year will be got for them.

Theſe eſtates conſiſt of about 14,000 Scots acres. The farm-houſes are in good order. Conſiderable graſſums were paid for the tacks. The whole lands hold of the Crown, and thoſe in Lots I. and II. afford, by valuation, three freehold qualifications.

The manſion-houſe of Earlſtoun and offices are in very good repair, ſurrounded with policy, and pleaſantly ſituated on the river Ken, which, near the houſe, forms a beautiful caſcade; and a little below the caſcade there is an excellent ſalmon-fiſhing, valued in the ceſs-books at 51 Scots.

The progreſs of writs, which is clear, rental, articles of ſale, plans of the eſtates, and eſtimate of the woods, to be ſeen in the hands of John Syme writer to the ſignet; to whom, or to David Ruſſell accountant in Edinburgh, application may be made for further particulars. Mr Newall at Earlſtoun, the proprietor, will ſhow the lands, and copies of the articles and rental. Perſons inclining to make a private purchaſe may give in their propoſals to any of theſe gentlemen.

JUDICIAL SALE.

(UPSET PRICE REDUCED.)

TO be SOLD by public roup, before the Lord Ordinary on the Bills, within the New Parliament or Seſſion Houſe of Edinburgh, upon Friday the 21ſt of November current, between the hours of four and ſix afternoon,

That HOUSE in the Society, Edinburgh,

built by Mr Campbell of Argyle's Square, preſently poſſeſſed by Archibald Stewart M'Arthur, Eſq; advocate. It lies on the ſouth of Mr Pringle's houſe, and conſiſts of ſunk ſtorey, parlour and drawing-room floors, two ſtoreys above for bed rooms, beſides garrets. It holds of a ſubject ſuperior for payment of 1 l. 1 s. of feu-duty. The upſet price 350 l. Sterling.

The houſe may be ſeen every Tueſday and Friday, from twelve to two o'clock.

Copies of the articles of roup and conditions of ſale are in the hands of Mr George Kirkpatrick depute clerk of ſeſſion, and Matthew Sandilands writer to the ſignet, who will ſhow the progreſs of writs, and give any farther information to thoſe intending to purchaſe.

BY ADJOURNMENT, AND PRICES REDUCED.

LANDS of BLAIRNGONE,

TO be expoſed to SALE by public roup, within John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday next the 19th day of November, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon,

Theſe FOUR SIXTH PARTS, of the ſaid town and lands of BLAIRNGONE, with the teinds thereof, which pertained to the deceaſed Robert Alice, in one lot, at the upſet price of 1923 l. 18 s. 4 d. Sterling.

AS ALſO,

Another SIXTH PART, of the ſaid town and lands with the teinds thereof, pertaining to Edward Rutherford of Pathmill, in a lot by itſelf, at the upſet price of 480 l. 19 s. 7 d. Sterling.

Theſe upſet prices are only 20 years purchaſe of the free rent, which is 24 l. 11 1/2 d. for each Sixth Part; the feu duty, ceſs, and all other public burdens being paid by the tenants, beſides the foreſaid free rent. All the tacks expire at Martinmas next; when a riſe of rents may be expected, the whole of them having been current for 16 years; except one farm which was ſet at a later period, the tack whereof continues to Martinmas 1784.

The lands lie in the Pariſh of Faſſoway and ſhire of Perth; pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the water of Dovan, about 12 miles from Perth, 6 from Dunfermline, and 4 from Alloa. They are very extenſive and improveable; there being great plenty of free ſtone and lime in the ground.

The conditions of roup, rental, and progreſs of writs are to be ſeen in the hands of Thomas Ruthven writer in Edinburgh; and John Taylor, coalgrieve at Blairngone, will ſhew the lands.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 17th day of December 1783, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtate of KILHEAD, lying in

the pariſh of Cummertrees, and county of Dumfries, the preſent rent whereof is about 1550 l. Sterling, excluſive of the natural wood, which, at the different cuttings, gives a conſiderable price.

This Eſtate conſiſts of about 4500 acres of land, exceedingly improveable. Near 2000 acres are incloſed, and ſubdivided with dykes, hedges, and ſtripes of planting. There is upon the eſtate a large commodious modern Manſion Houſe and offices, ſome natural oak wood, beſides large plantations; and in many parts of the ground, there are great quantities of lime-ſtone, and ſhell marle.

The Eſtate lies in a pleaſant level country, along the ſide of the Solway Frith, about two miles north-weſt of the town of Annan, and ten ſouth-eaſt of Dumfries, upon the military road from Portpatrick to Carliſle. It holds partly of the Crown, and partly of a ſubject. The teinds are valued. A conſiderable part of the price may remain in the hands of the purchaſer.

The premiſſes, and rental thereof, will be ſhown by John Johnſton at Pennershaughs, the factor.

The writings and articles of roup are in the hands of James Walker writer to the ſignet, to whom any perſon wanting further information may apply.

SALE OF KELLY.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 8th of December, 1783, betwixt the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon,

The Barony of KELLY, lying in the county of Fife, the groſs rent of which is 612 l. 7 s. 2 1/2 d. Sterling, reckoning the victual at a moderate converſion, out of which there is not above 7 l. 10 s. payable of public burdens.—If more agreeable to purchaſers, the barony will be expoſed in the following lots, viz.

LOT I. Eaſt Mains of Kelly and Greenſide, the rents of which are - - - - L. 128 2 4

LOT II. Weſt Mains of Kelly, Kelly Mill, Mill Farm, and Arncroach, the rents of which are, - - 226 15 10

LOT III. Eaſter and Weſter Balduthie, and Craighead, the rents of which amount to - - - 237 9 0 1/2

L. 612 7 2 1/2

Theſe lands are pleaſantly ſituated on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Fife, and in the near neighbourhood of coal and lime, and are within a mile of the ſea-ports of Pittenweem and Anſtruther, and within four miles of St Andrew's and Cupar. The cumulo valuation of theſe lands is 2042 l. 16 s. 6 d.

For further particulars, apply to William Bethune writer in Edinburgh.

JUDICIAL SALE,

(UPSET PRICE REDUCED.)

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Parliament or New Seſſion-Houſe of Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 3d of December next, before the Lord Ordinary on the Bills, betwixt the hours of three and ſix afternoon,

The SUBJECTS following, which pertained

to the deceaſed WILLIAM BELCHIER of Grange, viz.

All and Haill the Lands and Barony of GRANGE, with the Coal and Salt Works, Iron Stone, Iron Ore, and others, with the teinds and pertinents, as ſpecified in the act of roup.

The lands are proven to be worth twenty-five and one-half year's purchaſe of the neat proven rent, being 400 l. free of all deductions, amounting to - - - - L. 10,200

The coal and ſalt works are proven to be worth eleven years purchaſe of the proven rental, being 300 l. amounting to 3,300

The iron ſtone or iron ore are proven alſo to be worth eleven years purchaſe of the proven rent, being 100 l. amounting to - - - - 1,100

Total value, L. 14,600

The lands hold blench of the Crown for payment of a penny Scots, if aſked only. The houſes, kiln, malt-barn, and others, lying at the old mill of Grange, of old called St John's Bank, and others, which were purchaſed by the deceaſed William Belchier from David Stevenſon, ſon and apparent heir of the deceaſed David Stevenſon ſhipmaſter in Borrowſtounneſs, being part of the ſubjects under ſale; hold feu of the ſaid William Belchier for payment of 10 merks Scots, 6 1/2 bolls wheat, and 8 hens yearly; and the houſes, biggings, &c. in Bridgeneſs, and piece of ground lying at the weſt ſide of the Cunningar of Grange, three kail yards, a piece of graſs ground, &c. being alſo part of the ſubject under ſale, purchaſed by the ſaid William Belchier from Harry Allan writer in Edinburgh; hold feu of the heirs of the ſaid William Belchier for payment of 20 s. Scots yearly. The proven rent of theſe ſubjects being neat 800 l. free of all deductions, no deductions are made on that account.

The articles and conditions, and act of roup, will be ſeen in the hands of Alexander Stevenſon depute clerk of Seſſion, or John Ruſſel clerk to the ſignet.

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